

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1.- 12. (Canceled)

13. (Previously presented) A method of manufacturing a stent coating, comprising:  
applying a composition to a stent, the composition including a polymer and a solvent;  
allowing the solvent to evaporate to form a coating; and  
exposing the coating to a temperature equal to or greater than the glass transition  
temperature of the polymer for a duration of time, wherein the polymer is a semicrystalline  
polymer having about 40 to 75 percent crystallinity prior to the act of exposing.

14. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the composition further includes an  
active agent.

15. (Original) The method of Claim 14, further comprising forming a primer layer on  
the stent prior to applying the composition to the stent.

16. (Original) The method of Claim 14, further comprising forming a barrier layer  
over the coating prior to exposing the coating to the temperature.

17. (Original) The method of Claim 14, further comprising forming a barrier layer  
over the coating subsequent to exposing the coating to the temperature.

18. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein the active agent is of a type that  
does not adversely degrade when exposed to the temperature.

19. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein the act of exposing does not reduce  
the total content of the active agent in the coating.

20. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein the active agent is rapamycin, 40-O-  
(2-hydroxy)ethyl-rapamycin, or a functional analog or structural derivative thereof.

21. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the solvent is allowed to evaporate  
to form a dry coating comprising less than about 2% residual fluid content (w/w).

22. (Original) The method of Claim 21, wherein the dry coating comprises less than about 1% residual fluid content (w/w).

23. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the temperature is below the melting temperature of the polymer.

24. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the composition additionally includes an additive for shifting the glass transition temperature or the melting temperature of the polymer to a temperature different than the actual glass transition temperature or the melting temperature of the polymer without the additive.

25. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer comprises an ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer, an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, poly(butylmethacrylate), or a combination of the same.

26. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the temperature is equal to the glass transition temperature of the polymer plus the melting temperature of the polymer, divided by 2.

27. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the temperature is equal to 0.9 times the melting temperature of the polymer, wherein the melting temperature of the polymer is expressed in Kelvin.

28. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the glass transition temperature is determined by a method selected from the group consisting of dilatometry, differential thermal analysis, differential scanning calorimetry, brillouin light scattering, local thermal analysis, ellipsometry and x-ray reflectivity.

29. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer is a blend of two or more polymers.

30.-31. (Canceled).

32. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer is a block copolymer.
33. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer is a graft copolymer.
34. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer exhibits two or more glass transition temperatures, and wherein the method includes exposing the polymer to a temperature equal to or greater than the lowest exhibited glass transition temperature.
35. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer exhibits two or more glass transition temperatures, and wherein the method includes exposing the polymer to a temperature equal to or greater than the highest exhibited glass transition temperature.
- 36.-82. (Canceled)